

# WEATHER.

Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Sunday; gentle to moderate winds, mostly south.  
Temperature past 24 hours—High, 94, 2 p.m. today. Low, 72, 6 a.m. today.

# The Evening Star.

About every one in Washington who reads at all reads The Star.

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ONE CENT.

## PORTUGAL TO GIVE AD TO ENGLAND IN WAR NOW RENDING EUROPE

Stand Announced After Germany Demands Information as to Her Intentions.

## ITALY SAID TO HAVE SPURNED KAISER AND DECLARED WAR

King Victor Says, "I Refuse to Sell My Honor and That of My Country"—Offered Territorial Expansion at Expense of Belgium and France.

LONDON, August 8.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Lisbon says that at a special meeting of parliament today the declaration was made that Portugal would place herself unconditionally on the side of England, according to the terms of her ancient treaty. The declaration was received with enthusiastic cheering for France and England.

Portugal's decision to support Great Britain was announced today, after Germany had demanded information of her intentions.

Premier Machado of Portugal, in announcing the attitude of the government, said: "According to our alliance we have duties which we in no way fail to realize."

Portuguese warships have been ordered to prepare for a cruise around the coast, and foreign shipping in Portuguese ports has been notified to remove their wireless installation. It is reported the war office has ordered the mobilization of three military divisions.

### ITALY MAY WAR ON GERMANY.

Great excitement was caused here by the report that the Italian ambassador, Marquis Imperiali, had announced that Italy had declared war on Germany. There is no confirmation of the report, and up until a late hour the ambassador could not be seen.

Germany has proposed to the Italian government that Italy should receive Algeria and the Belgian Congo as the price of her active support of Germany and Austria, it is reported.

A statement attributed to King Victor Emmanuel in reply to the insistence of the representatives of Germany and Austria-Hungary, who are pressing their offers in order to obtain the active co-operation of Italy in the politics of the two Teutonic empires, has aroused much discussion in political circles in Rome. The King of Italy is said to have burst out with the exclamation:

"Neither friendship for my allies nor offers made by them, no matter how advantageous, would persuade me to sell my honor and that of my country."

VIENNA, August 8, via London.—The Montenegrin government has informed the Austrian minister that Montenegro considers itself in a state of war with Austria. As a consequence the Austrian minister has left Cetinje.

### People Are for England.

Italy's position as a member of the triple alliance, and therefore an ally of Germany, under certain conditions, has been discussed in every phase, and the general consensus of opinion seems to be that the Italian people would never permit an act of hostility against France and Great Britain.

Queen Helena with her children returned to the Quirinal in Rome today, as her majesty desired not to be far away from the king during the present grave situation. She said: "My place in case of danger is beside my husband." The queen was accompanied by her sister-in-law, Princess Natalie of Montenegro, and her three children. President Wilson's offer of mediation in the European conflict is warmly received by the Italian government and will be heartily supported should the opportunity offer for its application.

The offer has produced an excellent effect in Rome, according to dispatches. Italy, while admitting the great obstacles to its success, will warmly support the American proposition.

### Italy Seizes German Vessels.

A dispatch from Milan to the Chronicle says that the Italian authorities at Genoa have seized two German transatlantic vessels, the Moltke and the Koenig Albert. It is explained that the action was taken when the captains demanded a supply of coal though they already had coal aboard.

The Koenig Albert belongs to the North German Lloyd line and sailed from New York July 4 and arrived at Genoa on July 17. The Moltke is a Hamburg-American

## TALK OF \$40 A BALE, AS COTTON MINIMUM

It Is Reported New York Bankers Are Considering Plans to Advance Growers Funds.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Reports that New York bankers are considering a proposal to advance southern cotton growers \$100,000,000 at the rate of \$40 per bale to tide them over until the cotton is sold in a gradual marketing of the new crop, attracted considerable attention in the trade here today, as such action would be considered a step in the direction of establishing a minimum value for the staple under war conditions. Something more definite in the way of measures for conserving the value of the crop is expected next week.

While talk in local trade circles reflected rather a more optimistic feeling,

## AMERICAN HAPPENINGS IN CONNECTION WITH WAR

United States relief board reports conditions of American in war zone improving.

Many Washingtonians heard from. German charge issues statements attacking England and telling why Americans were detained in Germany. He denounces anti-German spirit shown by some newspapers.

Senator Weeks proposes congressional commission to draft plans for building up permanent marine. New instructions to collectors of customs, designed to free commerce from all possible restrictions and still observe neutrality, promulgated.

Ship registry bill debated in Senate.

Strict rules regarding entry of alien sailors and refugees from Canada issued by Labor Department.

German interests protest against wireless censorship, and charge discrimination.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid offers to bear expense of one hospital unit from American Red Cross for one month. Cleveland raising big fund.

## ENGLISH WARSHIPS ARE REPORTED SUNK

Four Said to Have Gone Down in Attack by German Torpedo Flotilla.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Private cable advices received in New York report that a flotilla of German torpedo boats has attacked British warships in the Humber, the waterway to Hull, on the east coast of England, sinking four of them.

A number of attacking German torpedo boats were lost. The report tallies with yesterday's declaration of the British admiralty that the first news of the war might be unfavorable. The date of this engagement is not given.

The Belgian government today seized thirty-four German steamers and two sailing ships in the new port at Antwerp.

### Germans Bombard Libau.

STOCKHOLM, August 8, via London.—The captain of a schooner which has arrived here from Libau, having sailed from the Russian port August 4, reports a heavy bombardment of Libau by the German fleet and that the fortresses were badly damaged, but still holding out. He saw no other warships on the voyage.

All the stores and the wharves at Hango, Finland, were burned, having been blown up by Finnish and Russian troops. Steamship communication between Sweden and Finland has been restored.

PARIS, via London, August 8.—A dispatch published by the Petit Parisien says that the German cruiser Augsburg, which bombarded the Russian port of Libau, has been sunk by a Russian torpedo boat. The Augsburg is a protected cruiser of 4,200 tons displacement, with a speed of twenty-seven knots. She carried a crew of 370 officers and men.

AMSTERDAM, August 8, via London.—The Telegram reports the receipt of a wireless message announcing that the German cruiser is en route to Ymuiden, bringing ten men who were wounded in a naval battle.

LONDON, August 8.—A telegram from Rome to the Central News says semaphores on the south coast of Italy report the German cruisers

## AMERICANS ARE TAILED BY GERMANS AS SPIES

Mr. and Mrs. Archer M. Huntington Arrested at Nuremberg, and Are Insulted.

PARIS, August 8.—Archer M. Huntington, president of the American Geographical Society, and his wife were arrested at Nuremberg, Bavaria, by German police and are now held in prison as spies.

Mr. Huntington's chauffeur, who escaped to Switzerland, telegraphed to the American embassy yesterday, saying that Mr. and Mrs. Huntington had been maltreated. Mr. Huntington was said to be stripped while the police were searching him and his wife was subjected to insults and indignities.

Ambassador Herrick telegraphed to Washington last night and it is assumed here that the State Department is taking action.

Mr. Huntington's imprisonment, it is believed here, might be due to the fact that he had in his possession at the time of his arrest maps and other data obtained in his geographical researches throughout Europe, and that the nature of his investigations did not meet the approval of the soldiers who arrested him.

### Americans Being Aided.

The French military authorities are offering every facility for American citizens in France. Gaston Doumergue, former French premier, last evening urged that the French authorities be urged to the French authorities by the American embassy and consulate general in looking after American citizens in Paris. He also

## AMERICAN REFUGEES ARE DUE TO REACH NEW YORK TONIGHT

NEW YORK, August 8.—The first American refugees from the European war-ridden countries are expected to arrive here tonight on the American liner New York from Southampton.

When her sister ship, the Philadelphia, reaches here late next week, with 900 first-class passengers and 435 American

## ENGLAND WATCHES BELGIAN SUCCESES

Takes Great Precautions to Shield Its Own Military Movements.

## TITANIC BATTLE EXPECTED BETWEEN GREAT ARMIES

Hundreds of Thousands of French and Germans Will Participate. False News Scored.

LONDON, August 8.—All eyes were turned today toward Belgium, where the unexpected stand made by the Belgian army against a German advance guard has earned praise in all quarters.

The authorities here have taken the greatest precautions to prevent the leakage of information as to military and naval movements, but indications were seen in the commandeering of large liners and the stoppage of the cross-channel passenger traffic that a British expeditionary force would probably soon depart. The possible destination of this expedition could not be ascertained, and the report from Paris that the landing of British troops had evoked enthusiasm carefully hid the place of their embarkation.

President Poincaré also gave out the news in his message to King Albert of Belgium, that French troops were "shedding their blood with the Belgians on the battlefield today."

### Great Battle Impending.

The fighting around Liege, although regarded in military circles as important, is considered as merely an opening movement in the campaign, the plan of which has been kept well hidden by both German and French commanders-in-chief.

No hint has as yet been given as to the position of the bulk of the twenty-four German army corps or of the twenty-one French army corps. It is known that several of the German corps are near the Russian frontier. The organization of other corps from the immense body of reservists must have occurred since the mobilization. These have probably taken the places in interior fortified cities of the soldiers who are active army, who are, it is assumed, now preparing to make their first dash at the enemy. It is pointed out by military men that any decision of offensive movement by the German or French army will involve several hundred thousands of men on each side whose contact will throw into the shadow the rest of the war.

### Merchant Vessels Captured.

Reports from many quarters record further captures of merchant vessels sailing under the German flag, while the presence of contact mines even in neutral waters was shown in today's wreck of a Norwegian steamer in the Zuider Zee, in the Netherlands.

What is happening in the African colonies of Germany, France, Belgium and Great Britain is not generally known, as news from those places appears to have been suppressed, probably owing to the occupation of the cables by government communications.

Heated condemnation was voiced in the house of commons today in the dissemination of false news concerning the war such as that published in regard to a great naval battle off the coast of Holland.

### Urges Condemnation.

"It was absolutely false," said Reginald McKenna, the home secretary, and he expressed the hope that the house would join him in the strongest condemnation of the publication of such reports. He continued: "I do not say it was wilfully done in this case, but it might be wilfully done in order to assist the circulation of a paper."

The publication of false news is a misdemeanor, and now that a press bureau with a constant stream of reliable information has been established the public has the right to expect that no such news will be published except when furnished by the press bureau. Mr. McKenna added that he was confident that the house would join him in the strongest condemnation of the publication of such reports.

### LENIENCY FOR DEBTORS.

### Germany Decides Not to Proclaim a

### Moratorium for the Present.

BERLIN, August 7, via London, August 8.—The German federal council decided today not to proclaim a moratorium for the present. The courts were empowered to deal leniently with debtors, and the term for the payment of debts is to be extended for three months. In certain cases relief also was granted for bill of exchange transactions.

### URGES SAFETY FOR GERMANS.

### Mayor of Belfort, France, Issues

### Proclamation to Inhabitants.

BELFORT, France, August 8.—The mayor of this city issued a proclamation to the inhabitants today calling on them to treat German prisoners with respect and not to display a hostile attitude toward them in spite of the reported execution by Germans of a number of Belgian youths who were endeavoring to cross into France to join the French army.

### SICK RATE IS REDUCED.

### Rapid Strides in Army Hygiene at

### Vera Cruz Shown.

The rapid strides in army hygiene and sanitation are shown in the latest health report from the American forces encamped at Vera Cruz. Despite mid-summer tropical heat, the sick rate among both army troops and marines was reduced during the past week.

According to advices received at the War Department today, the sick rate in the army for the week ended August 5 was 2.30 per cent for the army and 2.23 per cent for the marines, a reduction from 2.34 per cent for the army and 2.25 per cent for the marines during the preceding week. Those remaining sick number ninety-two, as compared with ninety-three remaining sick at the end of the preceding week.

## BELGIANS REFUSE GERMAN PLEA FOR ARMISTICE IN LIEGE BATTLE AND FRENCH FORCES RUSH TO AID

Division of Kaiser's Cavalry, Crossing River Meuse, Annihilated, While Seven Teuton Regiments Surrender to Foe.

## AUSTRIAN TROOPS RETREAT BEFORE SERVANS; SECTION OF ARMY CROSSES FRONTIER OF RUSSIA

Great Britain Takes Seventy-five-Mile Strip of Land in Southern Togoland, in West Africa, When Germans Surrendered to the Invaders—Engagements in Luxemburg.

Indications that French troops are hurrying to the assistance of the Belgians are given in French official dispatches today. The extent of the support is kept secret, as well as the route taken by the reinforcements.

French cavalry is said to have arrived on the scene at Liege, where masses of German troops are reported moving forward to support the strong advance guard, checked by the Belgians. A division of German cavalry crossing the river Meuse is reported to have been annihilated by Belgians. Seven German regiments are reported to have surrendered.

French forces have defeated a Bavarian corps at Marrihan, north of Luxemburg.

Austrian troops have evacuated Visegrad and the town has been occupied by Servians.

Austrian troops today crossed the Russian frontier near the Roumanian border.

Germans today surrendered southern Togoland in West Africa to an invading force of English. A seventy-five-mile strip of land was turned over.

French and German troops are said to have come into contact in Luxemburg, where several German army corps are supposed to have concentrated.

A French newspaper dispatch reports the sinking of the German cruiser Augsburg in the Baltic by a Russian torpedo boat.

### KAISER'S DEAD TROOPS FILL LIEGE TRENCHES.

LONDON, August 8.—The battle of Liege, which already has resulted in such tremendous losses to the German invading forces, is continuing. The cessation of a few hours yesterday was but preliminary to the resumption of the conflict with renewed vigor. One dispatch received in London states that after a division of German cavalry crossed the River Meuse, north of Liege, it was practically annihilated, and seven regiments of German soldiers surrendered. Reinforcements by French cavalry have greatly cheered the plucky defenders of Liege.

The latest dispatches from Brussels indicate that the armistice of twenty-four hours asked by the Germans has been refused by the Belgians. Notwithstanding the fact that the Belgian newspapers are assured from official sources that no decision has been reached with regard to the request of the Germans for an armistice, the fact that the battle at Liege is continuing is taken to mean that no time is being granted the Germans, except possibly two hours to collect their wounded.

### GERMAN CAVALRY ANNIHILATED.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Brussels says that the rout of the division of German cavalry which had succeeded in fording the Meuse to the north of Liege, by Belgian cavalry and infantry, supported by a battery of light artillery, was complete.

Soldiers report that the trenches around Liege are literally filled with the bodies of Germans. In some places the bodies are piled four and five deep.

It is officially announced that the forts at Liege continue holding out. The Germans who entered the city evacuated Friday before the arrival of the Belgian division which had come to the rescue. The evacuation was without military significance, as the forts command the routes and railroads. The withdrawal of the German troops, however, was an unquestioned moral defeat.

A force of French cavalry arrived to the west of Liege today, according to an official announcement here. The French troopers were said to be advancing.

According to late dispatches this morning quite an important engagement between French and Germans occurred in Belgian Luxemburg.

### BAVARIAN CORPS IS DEFEATED.

A Brussels dispatch gives an unofficial report that a Bavarian corps has been defeated by the French at Marrihan, north of Luxemburg. Many prisoners are said to have been taken.

The Austrian troops evacuated Visegrad on the frontier of Nov-

## SAYS ENGLISH TRIED TO OUTWIT KAISER

German Charge Here Relates Secret Demands of Sir Edward Grey.

## WOULD HAVE BOTTLED UP WARSHIPS OF FATHERLAND

Berlin Knew, It Is Stated, That French Officers in Fifty Automobiles, Rushed to Liege.

The German attitude, both political and military, was definitely and strongly set forth for the first time today in authoritative statements made here by Hansel von Haimhausen, counselor of the German embassy, and in charge of German affairs pending the absence in Europe of Count von Bernstorff, the ambassador. The German charge declared that the complete interruption of cable communication with Germany had the effect of giving the British, French and Belgian version of war events, to the total exclusion of a reasonable view of the German attitude.

Taking up the general political aspect Mr. von Haimhausen pointed out that prior to Germany's attack upon Liege, Sir Edward Grey had tried to impose upon Germany conditions which Great Britain would have obtained only after a successful war.

Would Have Led to Inactivity. These conditions, said Mr. Haimhausen, would, if accepted by Germany, have led to absolute inactivity on the part of the German fleet. The statement of the German charge d'affaires was prompted, he said, by the nearly complete absence of news from official sources in the fatherland, owing to the present European conditions, including cable censorship.

"It is erroneous to assume," said Mr. Haimhausen, "that the English declaration of war was exclusively caused by

(Continued on Fourth Page.)